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EDUCATIONAL BOARDS AND FOUNDATIONS, 1926-1928

By

HENRY R. EVANS
EDITORIAL DIVISION, BUREAU OF EDUCATION

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in the United States, 1926-1928]



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EDUCATIONAL BOARDS AND FOUNDATIONS

By HENRY R. EVANS

Editorial Division, Bureau of Education

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GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD¹

The General Education Board has, since its foundation in 1902, to June 30, 1928, appropriated \$176,689,425.54 for the promotion of education in the United States. Of this sum \$112,163,437.95 was paid to colleges and other institutions for whites; \$12,991,854.75 to institutions for negroes; and \$1,317,023.91 to miscellaneous objects.

The sum of \$17,487,062.74 was appropriated by the board for the year ended June 30, 1928; in addition there was appropriated from income of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund for Negro Rural Schools the sum of \$9,624.33, making a grand total of \$17,496,687.07. Of the total of \$17,487,062.74, \$12,462,000 represents appropriations from principal and \$5,025,062.74 appropriations from income.

The receipts of the General Education Board were as follows: Balance, June 30, 1927, \$14,204,582.64; refunds on account of payments made in previous years, \$30,234.52; income, July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928, \$5,242,433.36; total \$19,477,250.52.

The statement of disbursements of income for educational purposes is as follows:

For whites.—American Journal of Pathology, \$7,500. Universities and colleges: Endowment and general purposes, \$3,478,935; to increase teachers' salaries, \$10,835.60. County school consolidation, \$350.25; fellowships and scholarships, \$55,700; humanistic studies and research, \$569,300; industrial art, \$15,501.14; Lincoln School, \$111,000; medical schools, \$727,861.28; National Academy of Sciences, \$11,327.72; public education (colleges), \$42,500; repairs and reequipment of schoolhouses in flooded Southern States, \$138,432.40; rural school agents, \$38,094.23; State departments of education (di-

¹ Data compiled from report filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

visions of school buildings, information, school service, demonstration in supervision, etc.), \$71,747.96.

For negroes.—Colleges and schools: Endowment and general purposes, \$570,227.49; to increase teachers' salaries, \$13,000. County training schools, \$64,629.06; fellowships and scholarships, \$38,250; expenses of special students at summer schools, \$3,874.42; John F. Slater Fund, \$52,000; medical schools, \$227,607.69; National Research Council fellowship, \$2,500; negro rural school fund, \$90,000; rural school agents, \$99,769.76; summer schools, \$23,810.61; repairs and re-equipment of schoolhouses in flooded Southern States, \$11,567.60; training negro teachers in private and denominational colleges, \$11,222.22.

Miscellaneous.—Conferences, \$1,694.02; improvement of accounting systems in educational institutions, \$542.27; revision of paper on teachers' salaries, \$10,420.03; rural school supervision, \$24,318.85; studies in the field of public education, \$6,273.82; surveys (miscellaneous), \$14,449.68.

Administration, \$226,684.89. Grand total, \$6,771,947.99. Income on hand June 30, 1928, as accounted for in balance sheet, \$12,705,302.53.

President: Wickliffe Rose, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: William W. Brierley, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The activities of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1927 are summarized as follows by George E. Vincent, president of the foundation:

During 1927 the Rockefeller Foundation, in disbursing from income and capital \$11,223,124, (1) aided local health organizations in 85 counties of six States in the Mississippi flood area; (2) operated an emergency field training station for health workers in this region besides contributing toward the support of nine other training centers elsewhere; (3) assisted nine schools or institutes of public health and three departments of hygiene in university medical schools; (4) gave aid to 17 nurse-training schools in nine counties; (5) furnished funds for land, buildings, operation, or endowment to 19 medical schools in 14 countries; (6) supported the Peking Union Medical College; (7) paid \$2,000,000 toward a new site for the University of London; (8) helped Brazil to maintain precautionary measures against yellow fever; (9) continued studies of that disease in West Africa on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria; (10) had a part in malaria control demonstrations or surveys in eight States of the southern United States and in 11 foreign countries; (11) aided 19 governments to bring hookworm disease under control; (12) contributed to the health budgets of 268 counties in 23 States of the American Commonwealth and of 31 similar governmental divisions in 14 foreign countries; (13) helped to set up or maintain public health laboratory services or divisions of vital statistics, sanitary engineering, or epidemiology in the national health services of 19 countries abroad and in the State health departments of 16 American States; (14) made grants for mental hygiene work in the United States and Canada; (15) provided funds for biological research at the Johns Hopkins University

and aided investigations in this field at Yale University, the State University of Iowa, the University of Hawaii, the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, and certain universities of Australia; (16) helped the League of Nations to conduct study tours or interchanges for 125 health officers from 44 countries, to supply world-wide information about communicable diseases, to train government officials in vital statistics, and to establish a library of health documents; (17) provided, directly or indirectly, fellowships for 864 men and women from 52 different countries, and paid the traveling expenses of 115 officials or professors making study visits either individually or in commissions; (18) made minor appropriations for improving the teaching of the premedical sciences in China and Siam, for the operating expenses of hospitals in China, and for laboratory supplies, equipment, and literature for European medical centers which have not yet recovered from the after effects of the war; (19) lent staff members as consultants and gave small sums for various purposes to many governments and institutions; (20) made surveys of health conditions and of medical and nursing education in 14 countries.

The income of the foundation during the year was \$9,331,903; the balance carried over from 1926 was \$6,098,647. The following is a summary of expenditures in 1927: Public health, \$3,785,718; medical education, \$4,097,343; miscellaneous, \$2,714,546; administration, \$625,517.

President: George E. Vincent, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Mrs. Norma S. Thompson, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LAURA SPELMAN ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, during the year 1928, appropriated for educational, charitable, and scientific purposes the sum of \$37,154,933.63, which with contingent appropriations of \$927,124.71 makes a grand total of \$38,082,058.34.

On January 3, 1929, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial was consolidated with the Rockefeller Foundation and terminated its existence as a separate organization. According to a report issued in 1929, "the increasing interest of the memorial in the social sciences and the development of the Rockefeller Foundation's own program for the advancement of knowledge made it desirable for the principal activities of these organizations to be continued under a single administration."

The sum of \$5,000,000 was appropriated to assist in the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The continuation of the memorial's activities for the study of child development and parent education, for the improvement of interracial relationships and in cooperation with public agencies will be effected through an appropriation of \$10,000,000 which has been made to the Spelman Fund of New York.

President: John D. Rockefeller, jr., 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: W. S. Richardson, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

The following appropriations were authorized by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the fiscal year 1927-28: Library service, \$140,000; adult education, \$102,000; the arts, \$487,500; educational studies, research, and publications, \$645,750; general interests, \$666,000; total grants authorized from principal fund and special fund, \$2,041,250.

Of the grants made during the current year from the funds applicable in the United States, the largest was to the Institute of International Education. The institute, originally founded by the Carnegie Endowment, but independent since 1923, has, under the leadership of Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, proved of great usefulness both to foreign scholars and students visiting the United States and to Americans contemplating foreign study.

The African program of the corporation is progressing. Says President Frederick P. Keppel, in his annual report for the year ended September 30, 1928:

The Carnegie Corporation really administers two endowments under the direction of a single board of trustees. The major part of its income is limited under its charter to activities for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, but Mr. Carnegie's far-seeing generosity made provision also, by a special gift of \$10,000,000, for the carrying out of the same broad purposes "in Canada and the British Colonies." It is from this second source that the corporation has embarked during the year under review upon a five-year program in British Africa, for which it has set aside the sum of \$500,000. This action followed a visit to Africa and a report to the trustees made by the secretary and the president of the corporation. Thanks to the generous and intelligent help which the corporation received on every hand, and most notably from Dr. C. T. Loram, it has already been able to carry this program forward to a degree which would otherwise have been impossible. Definite grants have been voted, usually providing for annual installments during the five-year period, which aggregate about half the total sum set aside. Responsible local bodies are already selecting representative South Africans for visits to the United States and Canada, and for the selection and oversight of scientific researches, including a major cooperative research upon what is known in South Africa as the "Poor White" problem. Perhaps the most important result of the visits of the commissions sent to Africa by the Phelps Stokes Fund, under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, has been the development of the so-called Jeanes School, which represents the adaptation of the fruits of our American experience with the southern negroes to the education of the native African. Since 1925 the corporation has been contributing to the support of a Jeanes School in Kenya Colony, and it has now agreed to give similar help to five additional schools, to be established, respectively, two within the Union of South Africa, and one each in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland. Although none of the gifts made by the corporation in this program have been subject to formal conditions as to the receipt of funds from other sources, it may be said that in practically every case funds at least equal to

those furnished by the corporation are being provided by the Government of the Union or from some other African source.

President. Frederick P. Keppel, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: James Bertram, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in its report for the year ended June 30, 1927, announces progress on bulletins dealing with dental education, legal education; school, college, and university athletics in Great Britain and the United States; the present character and relations of schools and colleges in the United States as compared with those in several European countries; and authorizes the continuance of the last inquiry in a specific study of the relations of schools and colleges in the State of Pennsylvania.

The executive committee received with satisfaction information that retiring allowances from the foundation had been declared

free of income tax in Massachusetts, and approved the recommendations of the president concerning the establishment of a central agency for the sale, purchase, and custody for securities for the foundation, in cooperation with the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Desiring from time to time to assist certain educational projects through the Carnegie Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation voted and the foundation accepted, during the year, appropriations of \$10,000 for a study of graduate instruction, of \$10,000 for a study of accredited schools in cooperation with the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, and of \$3,000 for aid in the publication of miscellaneous educational reports.

In administering the rules for retirement the committee voted that expectation of a retiring allowance is not interfered with by the transfer of a teacher from an institution that was associated with the foundation in 1915 to an institution that had become associated after that date but before the transfer of the teacher.

During the year the trustees received a total income of \$1,389,644 for general purposes and \$23,000 for special purposes, in addition to \$57,862.40 from the endowment of the division of educational inquiry, \$739,644.13 from the general endowment, and \$623,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York on account of its appropriation of \$600,000 a year for 10 years for general purposes and of certain specific appropriations of \$23,000. The current expenditures were as follows:

(a) General endowment: Retiring allowances and pensions in institutions on the associated list, \$1,257,770.40; retiring allowances and pensions granted to individuals, \$1,334,054.04; pension studies, \$2,640.43; expenses of administration, \$85,560.39; publication, \$5,000.

(b) Division of educational inquiry: General, \$8,636.33; study of legal education, \$10,649.76; study of dental education, \$6,574.08; study of graduate instruction, \$2,000; study of comparative education, \$9,680.05; study of college athletics, \$22,806.77; other studies, \$13,747.50; total, \$74,094.49. Grand total, \$1,501,349.35.

President: Henry S. Pritchett, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Clyde Furst, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

JOHN F. SLATER FUND

The following appropriations covering the year 1927-28 were made by the Education Committee of the John F. Slater Fund: Colleges, \$22,050; Hampton-Tuskegee campaign fund, \$10,000; county training schools, \$35,000; special work, \$2,000; total \$69,050.

For several years the Slater Fund has been paying, or assisting in paying, the salary of a professor in the English or science department in each of 20 colleges. The professors to whose salaries the contributions have been made are graduates of, or have attended Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Columbia, Chicago, Northwestern, California, Illinois, Howard, Fisk, or some other well-known institution.

Of the 306 county training schools aided by the fund, in 1926-27, there were 82 which report a four-year high-school course: Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 5; Kentucky, 7; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 2; Mississippi, 3; North Carolina, 17; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 10; Virginia, 5. There are 66 schools which have dormitories; and 98 which have teachers' homes.

President: James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.

Secretary: Gertrude C. Mann, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

JEANES FUND

The Jeanes Fund, for the improvement of negro rural schools, cooperated during the session ending June 30, 1927, with public-school boards and superintendents in 306 counties in 14 States.¹

The 309 supervising teachers, paid partly by the counties and partly through the Jeanes Fund, visited regularly in these counties 9,428 country schools, making in all 51,011 visits, and raising for the purpose of school improvement \$495,845. The total of salaries paid to the supervising teachers was \$273,418, of which \$164,871 was paid by the public-school authorities and \$108,547 through the Jeanes Fund.

The business of these traveling teachers, working under the direction of the county superintendents, is to help and encourage the

¹One county had 3 Jeanes' teachers; 3 counties had 2; and 3 teachers served in 2 counties.

rural teachers; to introduce into small country schools simple home industries; to give lessons on sanitation, cleanliness, etc.; to promote the improvement of schoolhouses and school grounds; and to organize clubs for the betterment of the school and neighborhood.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND

The Phelps-Stokes Fund, established under the will of Caroline Phelps-Stokes, who died in 1909, was incorporated by the State of New York in 1911. The act of incorporation directs the trustees to use the income for "the erection or improvement of tenement-house dwellings in New York City and for educational purposes in the education of negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians, and needy and deserving white students." The capital of the fund is approximately \$1,200,000.

In recognition of the advancement which many negro secondary schools and colleges have made during the 10 years since the report on those institutions was issued in 1916, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, at the request of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, recently appropriated \$5,000 to assist the United States Bureau of Education to make a resurvey of the institutions of higher learning for negroes in America. The Bureau of Education has completed this survey, which has been published under the title "Survey of Negro Colleges and Universities." Approximately 40 per cent of the money provided by the Phelps-Stokes Fund and by other cooperating institutions was returned at the conclusion of the survey.

Since the beginning of the fund in 1911, appropriations have been made to various organizations interested in the welfare of negroes in America and Africa. Appropriations have also been made with considerable regularity to a number of negro schools of the secondary and collegiate types, such as Fisk University, Atlanta University, Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Calhoun Colored School, Penn Normal and Industrial School, and Lincoln University (Pennsylvania). The fund has also aided the work of the interracial commissions and such conferences as the "National Interracial Conference" held in Washington in December, 1928.

Fellowships have been established in the University of Virginia and the University of Georgia for the study of the negro problem. Both universities accepted these fellowships with the understanding that graduate students should make some phase of the negro problem their special task and that the universities would publish the theses. A special fund has been established at the George Peabody College for Teachers, at Nashville, Tenn., to enable the teachers and students there to visit colored schools and see the actual progress which negroes are making.

In 1920 the fund entered into cooperation with foreign missionary societies and colonial governments for the study of native education in Africa. Through this cooperation two educational commissions were sent to West, South, Equatorial, and East Africa; and two volumes, entitled "Education in West, South and Equatorial Africa" (1922), and "Education in East Africa" (1925), were printed to report the findings of these commissions.

The fund has interested itself particularly in bringing to the United States representative government officials, educators, and missionaries from Africa to make studies of the progress of the negroes in America. About 60 persons have thus been enabled to study negro education at first hand in the United States. In addition, the fund has largely assisted several promising African students to fit themselves in this country for work among their own people in Africa.

Recently the fund has been giving much attention to assisting the Liberian Government through the establishment of a public library, the development of public education, the encouragement of sound education under missionary auspices, and the development of an adequate industrial and agricultural institute on the lines of Tuskegee.

The fund, in addition to its educational work, is interested in improving housing conditions in New York, especially among negroes.

A report covering the work and expenditures of the fund since its foundation has been prepared and will be available for distribution early in 1929.

President: Anson Phelps Stokes, 2408 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Secretary: I. N. Phelps Stokes, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE FELLOWSHIPS FOR FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

The American Field Service for French Universities, which is administered by the Institute of International Education, with headquarters in New York City, has for its objective the establishment of "an enduring memorial for the 127 Field Service men who gave their lives in the Great War." It seeks "to develop a better realization and appreciation of the contributions of French universities to science and learning, and to promote mutual understanding and good will between France and the United States. Nine fellowships were awarded for the year 1928-29.

President: Paul D. Cravath, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Executive Secretary: Archie M. Palmer, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (INC.) AND THE FOUNDATION UNIVERSITAIRE

The Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation (Inc.) during the calendar year 1927 contributed the sum of \$150,000 for the completion of the Louvain Library. This final donation brings the gifts through the foundation for the building and maintenance of that library to \$665,000. The foundation authorized a contribution of 9,500,000 Belgian francs for the completion of the main group of the new buildings of the University of Brussels at the Solbosch site. This final gift to Brussels University brings the total of gifts and expenditures of the foundation for the Solbosch building program to 31,348,746.77 francs (equivalent to \$1,254,230.50). The foundation has also given this university the sum of 15,000,000 francs for future physical expansion (equivalent to \$681,818.10).

The foundation supported Commission for Relief in Belgium advanced fellowships for Belgians in the United States and three advanced fellowships for Americans in Belgium for the 1927-1928. It likewise maintained its Commission for Relief in Belgium graduate fellowships with 27 Belgian students, including nine renewals and one honorary fellow in the United States for the foregoing period.

President : Herbert Hoover.

Secretary : Perrin C. Galpin, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BARON DE HIRSCH FUND

The Baron de Hirsch Fund, which was organized on March 13, 1890, was incorporated on February 12, 1891, under the New York Membership Corporation law. The endowment fund, given by the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, amounts to \$3,800,000. It is used for the aid of resident Jewish immigrants. In addition to the work conducted by its trade school, it also grants agricultural scholarships to Jewish young men between the ages of 16 and 19, at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., and the State School of Agriculture, Delhi, N. Y. The Trade and Industrial School, established by the fund in New York City, offers to young men courses of training that will fit them for employment in skilled trades, such as printing, sign painting, show-card writing, plumbing, machine work, electrical work, and automechanics.

President : S. G. Rosenbaum, Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.

Assistant Secretary : George Bookstaver, Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.

KAHN FOUNDATION FOR THE FOREIGN TRAVEL OF AMERICAN TEACHERS

The Kahn Foundation for the Foreign Travel of American Teachers was organized in New York City on January 6, 1911, for the purpose of enabling "men of proved intellectual attainments to enjoy, during one year or more, sufficient leisure and freedom from all professional pursuits or preoccupations, to enter into personal contact with men and countries they might otherwise never have known." It was founded by Albert Kahn, of Paris, France. A report to the trustees, on "Race and Population," was made by Prof. Owen Beaty, of the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex., who was the Albert Kahn fellow for 1926-27. The stipend of the single fellowship is \$5,000.

President: Edward D. Adams, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Frank D. Fackenthal, 531 West One hundred sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

COMMONWEALTH FUND

The Commonwealth Fund during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1928, continued its activities in the fields of child welfare, public health, and education. The following appropriations were voted for 1927-28: Commonwealth Fund programs, \$1,675,191.45. Special grants—health, \$89,300; mental hygiene and child guidance, \$218,925; miscellaneous, \$100,205.35. Total, \$2,083,621.80. Special grants are made chiefly to institutions and organizations for the conduct of various educational, social, and philanthropic undertakings, with which the fund has no administrative connection, direct or indirect. Among the more important unclassified grants are included \$12,500 to the Boy Scouts of America, for a study of the effects of scouting in a number of American cities, with the purpose of discovering weaknesses and indicated changes in program.

President, Edward S. Harkness, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, Katherine Hoffart, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

The Julius Rosenwald Fund was incorporated in 1917, under the laws of the State of Illinois, for charitable, scientific, educational, and religious purposes. Its total expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, amounted to \$364,831.21. This fund has devoted its attention chiefly to a program for the building of negro schoolhouses in rural sections of 14 Southern States. On June 30,

1928, there were 4,138 Rosenwald schools, a number of them with separate buildings for shops and teachers' homes, standing in the 14 States of the South. During the fiscal year \$301,341 was expended for negro rural schools; and \$6,428.56 for small libraries in 140 rural schools.

President: Edwin R. Embree, 5733 Kembark Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary and Controller: William B. Harrell, 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE PAYNE FUND

The Payne Fund, which was organized on September 1, 1927, and incorporated April 9, 1929, under the membership corporations law of the State of New York, was founded to provide for enlargement of the activities and interests that developed during the work of members of the fund who first organized as the National Committee for the Study of Juvenile Reading on April 1, 1925. In carrying out its purposes "to initiate, assist, or conduct researches, surveys, experiments, and other projects from which may be developed increased understanding of youth and its needs and capacities for constructive participation in organized society" the fund has (1) continued to provide for the National Committee for the Study of Juvenile Reading; (2) financed the first two years of the survey and planned program of the National Committee for the Study of Social Values in Motion Pictures; (3) established the Payne Fund Committee on Educational Research (in Motion Pictures) cooperating with the University of Chicago, Yale University, Ohio State University, Iowa State University, and New York University in scientific research in connection with motion pictures and youth; (4) financed the Preliminary Committee on Educational Broadcasting for a national survey of the possibilities for radio broadcasting to schools; (5) cooperated with the Ohio State Department of Education in organizing and maintaining the "Ohio School of the Air" broadcasting regular programs for the schools of the State; (6) continued to finance a study of the biblio-psychology methods of Dr. Nicholas Roubakine, of the Bureau of International Education, Geneva, Switzerland; (7) contributed to the Orthological Institute of London for development of a condensed English vocabulary for use of youth in non-English speaking countries; (8) contributed the services of staff radio specialists to assist members of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association in developing plans for the participation of organized education in school broadcasting; (9) assisted the magazine Children financially and with staff advisers; (10) continued to maintain two staff members in Geneva, Switzerland, for research in

some of the problems on the program of the League of Nations, including child welfare, public health, opium and dangerous drugs, and migration.

The fund is at present maintained by descendants of the Payne family of Ohio and is using the income on approximately \$2,000,000.

President: H. M. Clymer, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Ella Phillips Crandall, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.